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DIBBLE'S FARM SEED FACTS 1918

DIBBLE'S
HEAVYWEIGHT
OATS

DIBBLE'S
DROUGHT-PROOF
YELLOW DENT

DIBBLE'S RUSSET
THE BEST MAIN CROP
POTATO

The Plain Truth About the 1918 Farm Seed Situation

Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy

Alfalfa Seed, like **Alfalfa Hay**, will be quite a little higher than a year ago. Owing to the ice sheet that covered so much of the West and Northwest last winter, thousands of acres of Alfalfa were winter-killed, other thousands were plowed up this spring and put into some food crops, and the acreage of Alfalfa available for seed was much smaller than usual. We have available one carload, equal to any we have ever owned, and expect to get enough of our D. B. quality to take care of all orders.

Clover and **Timothy Seed** are both in short supply, and Clover Seed will sell at an advance of at least 50 per cent over last year's values, while Timothy has already increased 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, with every indication of its going still higher. Last spring the Government called for more Corn, more Beans, more Potatoes to feed ourselves and our Allies. The farmers responded nobly by plowing up their Clover and Timothy meadows and growing the food crops which the world needs. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, in this year of scarcity, to use seed of our D. B. quality which is uniformly above 99.50 per cent pure and of the highest possible germination.

Seed Oats

should be cheaper this year than last, owing to the big crop, were it not for the great world war now raging and the marked shortage of Wheat. Oats are being used for human food more than ever before, and only Oats of the best quality are so used. Our Oat crop is a large one in bushels, but the quality in many sections was never poorer, owing to continuous heavy rains at harvest-time, and we are already having a heavy call for Seed Oats. Oats of good quality are in very short supply, and we predict Seed Oats will average slightly higher than last season.

Seed Barley

The 1917 Barley crop is a good one, but the high price of all cereals, due to war conditions, will compel Barley to sell higher than for years.

Seed Corn

The Government crop report shows a Corn crop of over 3,000,000,000 bushels—one of the largest on record—and in spite of this bumper crop, Corn was never higher at this time of year than now. With fat cattle, hogs, sheep, and lambs selling at around \$17 per 100 pounds on the hoof, more Corn will be fed than ever before.

Then, owing to late planting and early frosts, there was never so much soft Corn before, and the hard freezes in October, when for two nights the mercury dropped to 16 and 12 degrees throughout many of the middle and northwestern Corn states, absolutely ruining the vitality of millions of bushels of Corn, make Seed Corn of known germination scarce and high. In a few isolated sections where we grow our Corn, conditions have, as a rule, been favorable, and we have around 25,000 bushels of the well-known Dibble quality to offer. Weather conditions were against us in our Flint Corn region, and we again have a short crop of Flint Corn—not enough to go around.

The 1917 Crop of Potatoes

is given at over 400,000,000 bushels—one of the largest on record—and in any other than wartimes the price would be low. Now, however, called upon, as we are, to feed our Allies and maintain a large army in France, as well as at home, Potatoes are being used more extensively than ever before in order to save the high-priced foods—Wheat, Beans, Beef, Pork, etc.—foods that are easy of export and needed by our troops and Allies in the field. Therefore, we believe Potatoes will command high prices throughout the year.

It is generally conceded that, as a result of the high prices of good seed last spring, hundreds of thousands of farmers planted little culls and runout stocks, to the great detriment of the crop, and it was owing only to the immense acreage planted that we have the yield as reported.

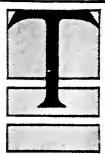
Weather conditions were most favorable to the development of blight, and in many states the larger part of the crop is absolutely unfit for seed purposes. We planted only the choicest seed, as usual, and offer at least 100,000 bushels from fields that were free from blight, where the vines grew rank and green until killed by frost.

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JAN -7 1918

Annual Catalog, 1918

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER



HIS is our twenty-seventh Annual Catalog, and in the twenty-six years that have elapsed we have, from a small beginning on our home farm, developed the largest strictly mail-order farm-seed business in America. Our motto has been from the start: "Farm Seeds and Farm Seeds only," and just one grade, and that the best obtainable, at the lowest possible prices consistent with the highest possible quality.

At the very beginning of this book, we wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that we do not grow, sell, or handle cheap or low-grade seeds. Nothing but the most superlative quality finds a place in our seed houses. As we are farmers and seedgrowers ourselves and ship direct from our farms to yours, our high-grade seeds usually cost *less* than seeds of unknown origin and of medium or poor quality.

It is worth something—is it not?—to obtain your farm seeds direct from headquarters, from farmers who *know* them and *grow* them.

The personnel of our corporation is as follows: Edward F. Dibble, the President, fifty-one years old, a farmer and seedgrower from childhood, has charge of the buying and selling and general office work. Dean G. Martin, Treasurer, fifty-two years old, born and raised on the farm where he still resides, superintends the warehouses and is responsible for the reclining, handling, packing, and shipping of all the seeds that go through our plant. H. E. Dibble, son of Edward F., twenty-eight years old, graduate of Cornell (B.S.), and of Wisconsin (M.S.), where he spent five years specializing in plant-breeding, seed-testing, and the like, is our Seed Analyst in charge of our seed laboratory, and his work is most important in that he has to see to it that all seeds that we ship to our customers are of the highest grade obtainable.

The Dibble and Martin Seed Farms contain nearly 2,000 acres of the choicest lands in the famous Genesee Valley country, and on these farms we grow a large portion of the seeds we sell. It is fair to our customers to state, however, that our trade has now reached such a magnitude that we annually use the products of over 10,000 acres, supplementing the crops raised on our own seed farms by the purchase of seeds direct from the growers as far as possible, buying in all cases just one grade, and that always the best money will buy.

Honeoye Falls is a small town of 1,500 inhabitants, thirteen miles south of Rochester, seventy miles from Buffalo, in the center of one of the best farm-seed growing sections in America.

Our location and shipping facilities are of the best, and freight rates to points in the middle and eastern states are low. Look at the map in this catalog and see how near we are to you.

Our frost-proof warehouses, elevator, and seed houses, 400 feet in length, are on three private switches on the New York Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

Carload rates to principal points are as follows (L.C.L. slightly higher):

Rate points	Per 100 lbs.	Rate points	Per 100 lbs.
New York.....	\$0 18	Worcester.....	\$0 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trenton.....	18	Springfield.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia.....	18	Hartford.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore.....	18	New Haven.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburgh.....	17	Bridgeport.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harrisburg.....	18	Providence.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cleveland.....	17	Washington.....	23
Boston.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Albany.....	16

Prices are f.o.b. shipping station. Barrels and sacks are free, as stated.

Terms strictly cash with order, except on carload lots, upon which we will make you a special price delivered at your station. If customers order goods shipped to a prepaid station, or to a station at which there is no agent, cash must accompany the order to prepay the freight; otherwise, we will ship to the nearest railroad station at which there is a regular agent.

As to guarantee. After the experience of a quarter of a century as farmers and seedsmen, we have evolved a guarantee clause of our own for different kinds of farm seeds that provides an absolutely "square deal" to each and every purchaser, and we hereby give notice that Dibble's Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy seeds are sold subject to the guarantee as printed on the respective pages describing our different seeds, and prospective customers are requested to read the liberal terms of our guarantee before ordering.

As to Our Responsibility

Thousands of farmers will see this catalog for the first time, and as we consider it absolutely necessary for farmers to know that firms with whom they are dealing at a distance are thoroughly reliable, we print below facsimile letters from our bankers with whom we have been doing business for over a quarter of a century.

SMITH L. PARMELE
PRESIDENT

CHARLES R. PIERCE
CASHIER

EDWARD F. DIBBLE
VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN H. GRAY
ASST. CASHIER

Bank of Lima Lima, N. Y.

Nov. 15, 1916

To whom it may concern:-

All the members of the corporation - Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, were born and brought up in this Township and are among our best and most respected citizens. Their Seed Farms which they own and control, aggregating nearly 2,000 acres, are among the best in this town and are conducted in a most successful and prosperous manner.

Edward F. Dibble, the President, is the largest stockholder in this Bank, and its Vice-President.

*Charles R. Pierce
Cashier*

Frank J. Holden,
A. M. Holden, Banker,
Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

November 15th, 1916.

To whom it may concern;

I have known intimately the members of the corporation, Edward F. Dibble, Seedgrower, ever since their early childhood, and they are men of the highest standing and of the strictest integrity. From an experience of a quarter of a century doing business with them at our Bank, I am convinced that they will fulfill all obligations they enter into with every customer, to the letter.

They are the largest land owners in this section and their Seed Farms are in the highest state of cultivation.

From a small beginning, the Dibble Farm Seed business has grown to enormous proportions, one of the largest, if not the largest of the kind in America.

Yours truly,

Bank of Honeoye Falls,

*A. M. Holden
Banker*

We also refer to Dun's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies, the leading agricultural papers of the East, and the many thousands of our customers.

Grow Bigger Crops

Inoculate your Seed with Edwards' Legume Bacteria

The chief value of legumes such as alfalfa, clover, peas, beans, etc., for use either as food or as green manure, lies in their high content of nitrogen. With the aid of certain kinds of bacteria, the legumes can get their supply of nitrogen from the air. These bacteria live and grow in the soil, and as the new plants start to grow, the bacteria burrow into the roots, grow there, and produce nodules or tubercles, visible to the eye as little bunches on the smaller roots. During this process the bacteria take nitrogen from the air and give it to the plants. Unless the plants have these legume bacteria growing on their roots, they will not make a successful growth.

On land where it is hard to get a good catch of legumes, or on which a new crop is to be sown, the right kind of bacteria must be supplied by inoculation. One method that has been recommended in times past is to spread over the field to be seeded soil from a field that has grown the same crop. This method is cumbersome and expensive, and is apt to introduce into the soil seeds of bad weeds, fungus, or bacterial plant diseases; hence it is not a desirable method.

Seed Inoculation Simple

The best method of inoculation is to treat the seed before it is sown with a pure culture of the right kind of bacteria for that particular crop. By this method the inoculation can be done in a few minutes' time, and the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed in ample numbers to insure inoculation of the roots, with consequent increased growth of the crop, and with no risk of introducing seeds of bad weeds or germs of plant or animal diseases.

The pure-culture method of seed inoculation is indorsed by the Federal Department of Agriculture and many of the State Experiment Stations.

Edwards' cultures are prepared under the personal supervision of S. F. Edwards, formerly instructor in bacteriology at the Michigan Agricultural College, instructor in bacteriology in the College of Medicine at the University of Michigan, and for nine and one-half years professor of bacteriology at the Ontario Agricultural College. The cultures are made according to the best principles of the science of bacteriology, and special attention is given to keeping up the vigor and nitrogen-gathering power of the bacteria.

The "Farmers' Review," Chicago, issue of April 24, 1915, says in an editorial about alfalfa: "There is no magic about alfalfa. Good seed and inoculation on properly drained and carefully prepared soil assure success."

Peter Swartz, of the Cornalfalfa Farms, Waukesha, Wis., winner of the world's prize in alfalfa at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, says, in order to grow alfalfa successfully, "you have to have good seed, and you can't grow good alfalfa if the right kind of bacteria are not in the soil."

Crops for which Cultures are Made

Cultures are made for legume crops as follows: Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Crimson Clover, White Dutch Clover, Soja Beans, Vetches, Peas, etc. Of this list, the same cultures can be used for either Alfalfa or Sweet Clover and likewise the same cultures can be used for Red, Alsike, Crimson, and Dutch Clovers.

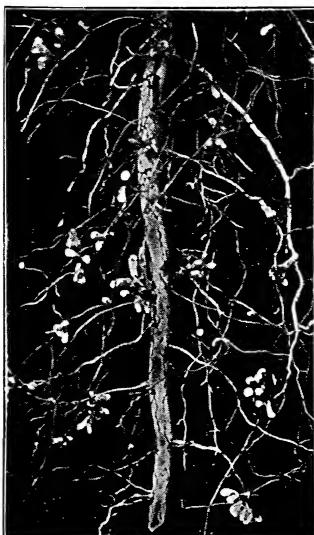
THE COST. Edwards' Legume Bacteria cultures are made in two sizes, one to inoculate 30 and one to inoculate 60 pounds of seed. **Postage paid.**

To inoculate 30 pounds of seed.....\$0 60
To inoculate 60 pounds of seed.....\$1 20

These prices mean a very low cost per acre, the exact amount depending on the amount of seed sown.



Portion of root of Red Clover showing nodules formed by the legume bacteria.



Portion of root of alfalfa plant showing the tubercles or nodules formed by the nitrogen-gathering legume bacteria. (Photograph natural size.)

Dibble's Northern-Grown Alfalfa Seed

1917 CROP

EVERY BAG TESTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METHODS AND TAGGED, SHOWING OUR PURITY AND GERMINATION TESTS

D. B. Alfalfa, 99.50 per cent pure or better; the best obtainable. Average analysis of all the D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed sold last year was above 99.70 per cent purity and *dodder-free*.

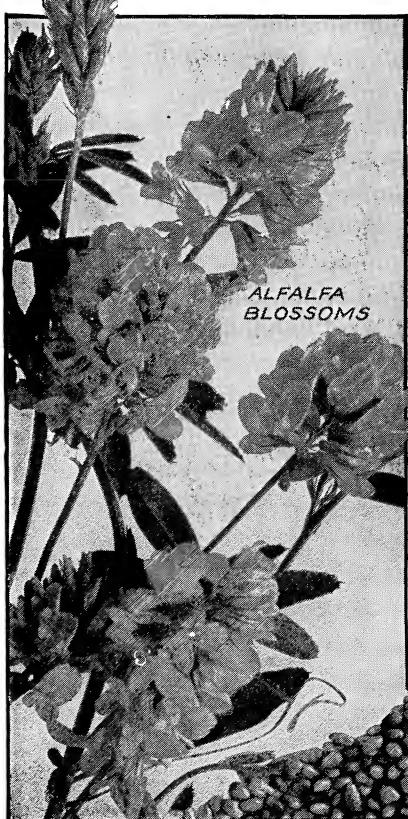
Dibble's Alfalfa Seed grown in the cold North is absolutely hardy and produces perfect and permanent seedlings when seed from other sources fails.

If you are contemplating growing Alfalfa, our new Alfalfa book tells you just how to grow it and we can furnish you the same variety we have found successful on our own farms. A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years. We have over 100 acres on our own Seed Farms and find it very profitable. In fact, we have 100 acres on one farm which was inspected by the Agricultural Agent of one of the great trunk-line railroad systems of the country, who pronounced it "The best 100 acres of Alfalfa he had seen this side of California." Besides feeding over a hundred head of cattle, we shall have at least 300 tons of hay to sell this year.

Alfalfa is acknowledged to be the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

The plant grows about 3 to 4 feet high, can be cut three or four times each season, and produces an average of four to five tons of hay to the acre. The analysis shows one ton of well-cured Alfalfa to be worth practically the same as a ton of wheat-bran.

Combined with corn fodder or ensilage, it makes an ideal feed for milch cows, and as a feed for horses and hogs it cannot be excelled.



D. B. Alfalfa Seed, 99.83 per cent pure

Buy Alfalfa Seed from Alfalfa-Growers

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, uses D. B. Alfalfa Seed on the Station Farm and for extension work among the farmers. Cornell University uses our D. B. Brand Seed on the College Farms, and scores of farmers writing us pronounce our D. B. Alfalfa the best they ever saw. Every lot is tested in our own seed-testing laboratory by our Mr. H. E. Dibble, a graduate seed analyst of experience, and we sell D. B. Alfalfa subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep your seed ten days, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Alfalfa Seed; but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Samples and special price-list free.



Dibble's Seed Farms

Headquarters for Alfalfa Seed

Every bushel is northern-grown, hardy, acclimated, and the only kind to use on northern farms to insure success, the kind we used on our own farms to produce what has been called by farm experts "the best 100 acres of Alfalfa this side of the Rocky Mountains."

Alfalfa Seed, while higher than last year, is much cheaper than the clovers. Sow it freely. A field well set to Alfalfa will double its value. What D. B. Alfalfa Seed has done for others, it will do for you.

We seeded 15 acres last spring, using the Alfalfa seed bought of you and have an excellent showing. It could not be better.—**SANITARIUM FARM, W. A. FITCH, Mgr., Clifton Springs, N. Y.**, Oct. 23, 1917.

The Alfalfa and clover seed were good, the germination was splendid, and I have a good stand. I saved from \$2 to \$3 per bushel by buying seed from you.—**CHAS. W. FISHER, Vergennes, Vt.**

Your Alfalfa has been tested against the Grimm and found to be much better. Your clover and grass seeds have always been clean and pure and of the best quality. Your prices are usually lower than those of most seed houses, while the quality of the seed always averages much better.—**EDWARD R. HEWITT, Midvale, N. J.**, Dec. 1, 1915.

The Alfalfa seed I bought of you last spring gave entire satisfaction. Our County Bureau man, DeLacy, said it was the best he ever saw.—**WM. SHEEHY, Millbrook, N. Y.**, Jan. 26, 1917.

The Alfalfa was benefited by the culture. I sowed this field one year ago to Alfalfa without using inoculation and it was a failure.—**WEIR W. KELPER, Steuben, Ind.**

Your seeds were the best I ever bought and it will pay any farmer always to buy the best seed on the market.—**C. L. STEVENS, New London, Ohio**, Oct. 27.

I sowed Alfalfa seed treated with Alfalfa culture on the 20th of July and it has made a fine growth, nice even stand, and the roots are plentifully supplied with nodules. I believe the cultures will do all that is claimed for them.—**J. D. FLINCHBAUGH, Red Lion, Pa.**

I used a bottle of the Legume Bacteria for Alfalfa on Alfalfa June 13 for 3 acres; have a fine seeding; mowed it Sept. 20 and got nearly half a ton of hay to the acre the first clipping.—**JOS. J. COVERS, Masontown, Pa.**

Send me sample and price on your Alfalfa seed; shall need 800 pounds. Had good success with the seed I bought of you last season; cut over 100 tons from 25 acres.—**WALTER STROOTS, Westwood, N. J.**

The Alfalfa seed purchased from you was pronounced by the Experiment Station as practically free from weeds, germination good; and I have a first-class seeding from it.—**S. PERCY HOOKER, Le Roy, N. Y.**

I have a very good stand of Alfalfa from your seed. Sowed 20 pounds per acre, but it was too thick; germination must have been good.—**D. REDMOND, Campbell, N. Y.**, Oct. 24, 1917.

I can truthfully say that we have the best catch from your D. B. Alfalfa seed we ever had; it stands very uniform—a full, healthy growth without any thin spots.—**J. C. SURBECK, Syracuse, N. Y.**



D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seed

1917 CROP

99.50 PER CENT PURE, OR BETTER. THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY.
EVERY BAG TESTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METHODS
AND TAGGED, SHOWING OUR PURITY AND GERMINATION TESTS.

We continue our well-known policy of handling but just one grade of Seeds and that the best money will buy; nothing else goes into our warehouses and nothing but the best can therefore go out to our customers.

Traveling men from the big recleaning plants of Chicago, Toledo and other western cities, tell us that we are the **only** firm demanding 99.50 per cent purity or better on all purchases.

The average analysis of D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seeds that were analyzed the last few years at the New York Experiment Station, the different New England Stations and the Seed-testing Bureau at Washington was above 99.70 per cent purity. Part of the samples were drawn by the official Inspectors, a few were sent direct by ourselves to prove our own tests, and over half of them were made for our customers from seed we had shipped them.

Our Guaranteed on D. B. Brand Seeds is 99.50 per cent purity and it is most gratifying to us to have official analysis from different states and from Washington show an average purity of above 99.70 per cent, or .20 per cent above our guarantee.

All of our seed is tested in our own laboratory both for purity and germination and it must be a matter of satisfaction to our customers to have the Government experts say that Dibble's Seeds are better than *we* say they are.

New York State uses D. B. Timothy and Clover on Cornell University Farms, and Cornell professors use D. B. Seeds on their own farms.

Over a score of the great New York State Institutional Farms use Dibble's Seeds annually;

We sell over \$100,000 worth annually of Clover and Grass Seeds to granges, farmers' clubs, and individual customers and have received scores of letters from them in which they say they "not only had the best seeds they ever had on the farm, but also they had saved from 50 cents to \$3 per bushel, by buying D. B. Brand Seeds."

Notwithstanding the fact that our seeds are tested in our own laboratory, we sell our D. B. Brand Seeds subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station or that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Keep your seed ten days after arrival, test it as you wish, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say it is, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Clover and Timothy Seed; but, as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds. **Samples free.**

Special price-list issued weekly during
the season

RED MEDIUM CLOVER. The common Red Clover largely grown throughout the country.

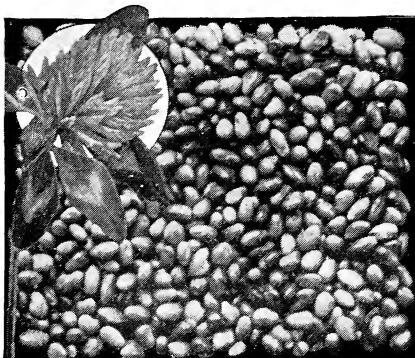
MAMMOTH SAPLING CLOVER. Compared with the common Red Clover, its flower, foliage and stems are of darker color, it is later and of larger growth.

ALSIKE. The hardiest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields enormous crops. Its greatest value is for sowing with other Clovers and Grasses.

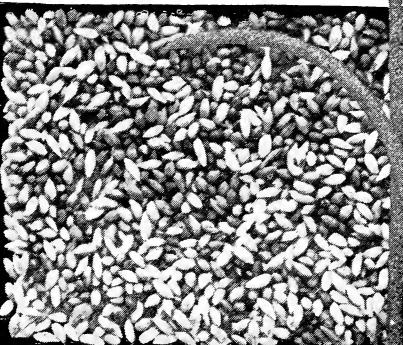
TIMOTHY. This is the most valuable of all the Grasses for hay, especially in the North.

Full stocks, choicest grade only, of **Orchard Grass**, **Kentucky Blue Grass**, **Red-Top**, **Dwarf Essex Rape**, **Canada Field Peas**, **Winter Vetch**, etc., constantly on hand.





D. B. Red Clover, 99.75 per cent pure



D. B. Timothy, 99.90 per cent pure

D. B. Brand Timothy and Clover Seed

"THE CREAM OF THE CROP"

The highest grade obtainable, 99.50 per cent pure or better—the best money can buy. Our sales have increased over 100 per cent in ten years, the best possible evidence that quality and fair prices pay. Read the history made by D. B. Seeds on many farms.

The Clover and Grass seed bought of you last spring was as good as I ever bought and I wish to say that all dealings with you for the many years I have dealt with you have been very satisfactory.—GEORGE G. WALKER, Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 24, 1917.

The several kinds of Grass seed did splendidly on my farm, as in previous years. It is free from weed seeds. I saved in price about 20 per cent and got a better grade than I could have secured here—W. L. TANNER, Forestville, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1917.

Your seed has given satisfaction, fully up to the Experiment Station findings, i. e., 99.76 per cent pure.—F. C. HAMMOND, Sec'y Springfield Farmers' Club, Springfield, Vt.

The order for seeds that we placed with you has been tested by the New Hampshire College of Agriculture. We are more than pleased with the quality and desire to tell you so.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, W. C. SPAULDING, Purchasing Agent, Exeter, N. H., Sept. 25, 1916.

Have a good seeding, saved 20 per cent by dealing with you, and I approve of your method. Reliable seed is what counts with the business farmer.—ROBERT BERGSTEN, East Greenwich, R. I., Oct. 26, 1917.

The seed was of high quality, germination was good, and I saved about \$2 per bushel.—WALTER A. FOX, Dundee, N. Y.

Your Clover and Grass seed was fine. I never had better seed on my farm and I saved \$1 per bushel on the Clover and 60 cents on the Timothy.—A. W. HILLS, Friendship, N. Y.

The Clover and Timothy seed bought of you last spring all proved good and is free from weeds. We saved on Clover seed about 4 cents per pound and on Timothy seed about \$1 per bushel in buying of you.—A. B. BICKNELL, Tunbridge, Vt., Oct. 27, 1917.

No weeds or foul stuff in your Clover and Grass seed. If every farmer would buy your seeds, there would be no foul stuff in the country.—D. E. MOORE, Atwater, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1917.

I call your D. B. Brand Timothy the best Grass seed I have used for years. It certainly has other brands beaten a mile.—F. D. KINSMAN, Cornish Flats, N. H., Oct. 27, 1917.

Have a good seeding of your D. B. Brand Clover and Timothy seed. There is no better seed I can buy. Have bought of you for a number of years, have saved money, and got just such seed as I ordered every time.—FRED DOWNES, Moravia, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1917.

The Clover and Timothy seed bought of you was of the best quality, germination was good, and have a good seeding. We saved \$2.50 per bushel on Clover and \$1.50 per bushel on Timothy by buying of you.—G. H. HOOKER, Milanville, Pa.

If you want the best seeding of Clover you ever saw, with the roots covered with nodules, thereby enabling the plants to get their nitrogen from the air, use Edwards' Legume Bacteria. See page 5.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats

THE HEAVIEST OATS GROWN

The average weight of all the Heavyweight Oats we sold last year was 44 to 45 pounds per bushel. This year, owing to the wet, late spring causing all farmers to sow later than usual, the average weight will not exceed 43 pounds, although we have a few lots grown under favorable conditions that will weigh as heavy as usual. The grain is bright, of excellent quality, and thoroughly recleaned.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats originally came from the cold northwestern states of Wyoming and Montana, where we first saw them six years ago. These Oats were growing on dry land without irrigation, standing 4 to 5 feet high, with strong, stiff straw, and yielded from seventy to over one hundred bushels of grain per acre, weighing as high as 45 pounds per bushel. We brought two carloads east, and sold them to customers in at least a dozen eastern states, with the result that they have been found equally as well adapted to the East as to the Northwest. A Vermont customer reports a yield of 117 bushels per acre; one from Connecticut a weight of 46 pounds per bushel. A Stark County, Ohio, farmer says: "They yielded just twice the amount of common Oats." Two New York farmers, one in Oswego County and one in Cortland County, obtained

yields of 75 to 78 bushels per acre, with common Oats about a failure, and a man from Pennsylvania says that his Heavyweights gave him just "four bushels more than twice as much as common Oats."

Two large fields, from which we have shipped seed to our customers, produced 87 and 118 bushels per acre respectively.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have been time-tried and tested, and have proved their value. To recapitulate:

They are the heaviest Oats grown, and enormously productive.

The grain is bright and thoroughly recleaned.

The straw is stiff and sturdy, just the kind necessary to hold up big heads filled with 45-pound grain.

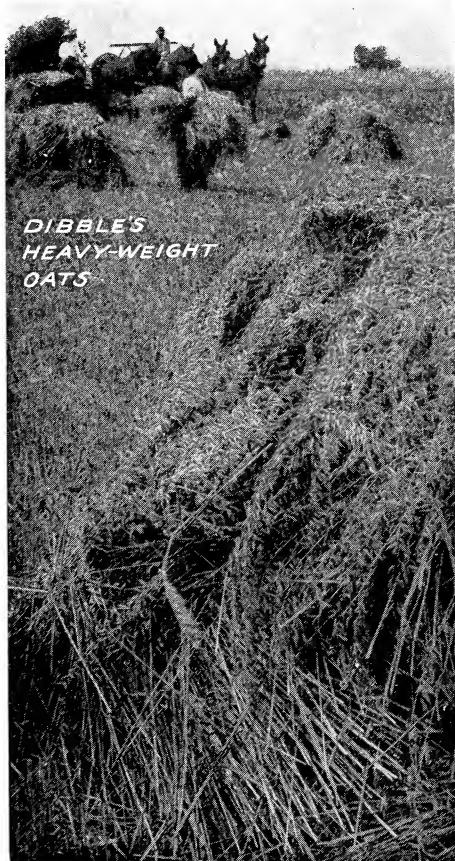
Samples free.

We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly recleaned by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our Seed Oats ten days, test them, and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, return them at once and get your money back.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats; but, as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Owing to the extra-heavy weight of these Oats, not less than 3 bushels should be sown per acre.

For prices see special price-list in this catalog.



Dibble's Heavyweight Oats

The most productive variety now grown, with the heaviest, handsomest grain we have ever seen. The grain weighs 44 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel and crops from various fields have yielded 80, 82, 87, 90, 92, and up to 118 bushels an acre.

The Heavyweight Oats I sowed last spring did the best of any Oats I ever sowed; one piece went 90 bushels to the acre.—JOHN F. MURPHY, Varysburg, N. Y.

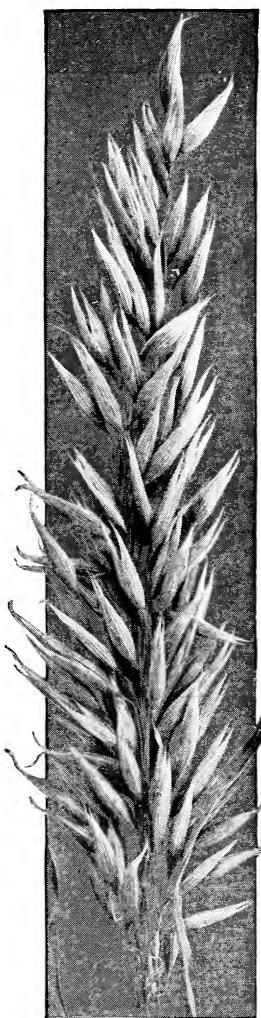
From the Heavyweight Oats I had from you, I harvested three-fourths of an acre, 70 bushels by measure of 40-pound Oats; straw 4 feet high.—THOS. W. ROGERS, Rutland Co., Vt. [This would be equal to over 117 bushels an acre.]

The Oats received from you last spring yielded 58 bushels per acre and weighed 46 pounds per measured bushel. The yield was far better than common Oats; they stood up well; some stalks grew as high as 6 feet; and they were free from blight.—WALTER P. DAVEY, Keeseville, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1917.

The Heavyweight Oats yielded just twice the amount of other kinds.—IRVIN FABER, Stark Co., Ohio.

The Heavyweight Oats gave a yield per acre with us of 75 bushels.—C. W. SMITH, Wingdale, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1916.

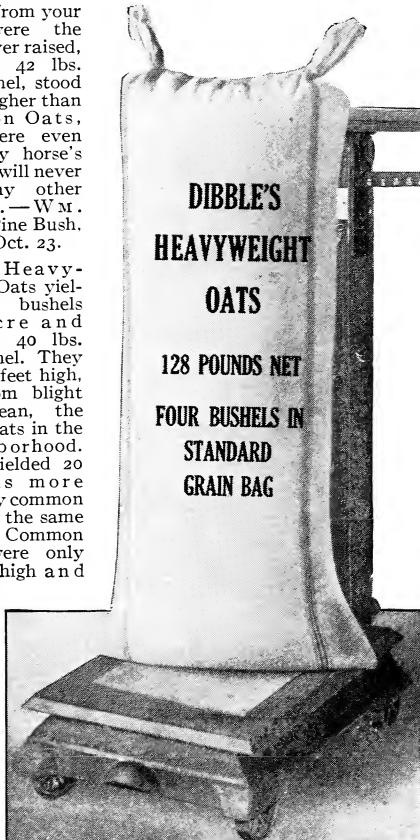
The Heavyweight Oats gave us a yield of 92 bushels an acre, weighing 40 pounds.—EARL DORN, Brookton, N. Y.



not so good in quality.—FRANK REETZ, Holley, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1917.

The Oats made a great growth, standing 4 to 5 feet high, and did not go down. They weighed 42 pounds per bushel just as they came from the machine.—JESSE I. CURRIER, Fulton, N. Y.

The Heavyweight Oats went 89 bushels per acre. My men compared them to handling wheat. From your Russet potatoes I raised over 400 bushels per acre.—W. J. SMITH, Attica, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1917.



Is there any other kind as heavy?

Dibble's Twentieth Century Oats

Are early, extremely productive, with tall, stiff straw bearing long heads filled with good-weight, thin-hulled grain, weighing from 36 to 38 lbs. per measured bushel. These Oats originally came to us from northern Canada, being discovered by one of our men we had out looking for new varieties of grain. After growing them on our farms for a year or two, with good results, we introduced them to our trade, and they have given general satisfaction.

On our own farms, growing from 100 to 150 acres annually, they have given us an average yield of over 60 bushels per acre for some eight or ten years, which is over twice the average production of the United States for the same period. Several crops on large fields have yielded over 80 bushels per acre, and a neighbor, from a four-acre field, threshed and delivered to our warehouse 440 bushels of recleaned grain. Hundreds of our customers have written us glowing letters in regard to the superior qualities of Twentieth Century Oats, and they seem to be fully as productive and desirable in every way as when first introduced.

Owing to the great war, Oats will bring big money for years to come, and farmers should sow heavily this spring. If your own Oats are light-weight, badly stained or run out, you cannot afford to sow them when you can get Dibble's bright clean, heavy Seed Oats for so little money. Every bag is tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. **Samples free.**

Dibble's Seed Oats are recleaned by the best mills known, and you will find our Oats a choice sample for seed purposes. We sell them to you subject to the following guarantee: We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly recleaned and screened by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our seed grain ten days, test it, and if not entirely satisfied in every way, return it to us at once and get your money back.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats; but, as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we, therefore, do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

For prices, see special price-list in this catalog.

While we have a splendid crop of Oats in the United States so far as bushels go, the quality on the average is poorer than it has been for years. We are fortunate in having around a total of 40,000 bushels choice Seed Oats of both varieties, bright, heavy and full of vigor that we can offer our customers at most attractive prices.

Use Dibble's Tested Seed Oats and grow better crops than you ever grew before. During the last year, over fifty of our customers have written us that Dibble's Seed Oats out-yielded their own home-grown seed.

It is a well-known fact that seeds of all kinds grown in the North are hardier, more vigorous and more productive than those of southern origin. This is especially true of Oats and Barley, which are plants of northern origin, and owing to their hardiness, are grown largely in extreme northern latitudes. If you have been using home-grown seeds with unprofitable or just ordinary crops, try Dibble's northern-grown Seed Oats this year and your Oat crop should be a money-maker.

Remember Dibble's Seed Oats are screened and recleaned twice in our own warehouses, and are sold direct to you at the lowest possible prices.



An ideal Oat crop

Dibble's Twentieth Century Oats

Have had a direct sale through our catalog to farmers of over 275,000 bushels since we introduced them about ten or twelve years ago and they seem to be as popular and productive as ever.

The Oats sowed last spring yielded 60 bushels per acre and weighed 34 pounds per measured bushel—not a big yield but from 10 to 15 bushels better than common Oats grown around here. They did not blight and they stood up well.—H. E. TENNY, Hilton, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1917.

Outyielded Others

The Twentieth Century Oats were fine; they yielded just two bushels where other Oats yielded one in the same field.—C. A. BOYD, Saegerstown, Pa.

Free from Smut

The Twentieth Century Oats were free from smut and yielded double the quantity of home-raised seed of common variety.—

ALFRED E. NOKES, Ellenberg Center, N. Y., March 18, 1916.

The Oats did fine, did not lodge or blight, and weighed 38 pounds per bushel just as they came from the machine.—GEO. B. MATHEWS, Basom, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1917.

440 Bushels from 4 Acres

From four acres of land we threshed this season 440 bushels of Oats, threshers' measure.—LEVI SIMONS, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Finest Oats I Ever Raised

The seed I purchased of you last spring gave excellent results. The Twentieth Century Oats are the finest I ever raised, weighing 38 pounds per measured bushel.—C. C. WOODRUFF, Litchfield Co., Conn.

The Twentieth Century Oats grew about 4 feet tall, very even, with big heads and did not lodge.—CLIFFORD WILLISTON, Hampden Co., Mass.

Large Yield; Heavy Grain

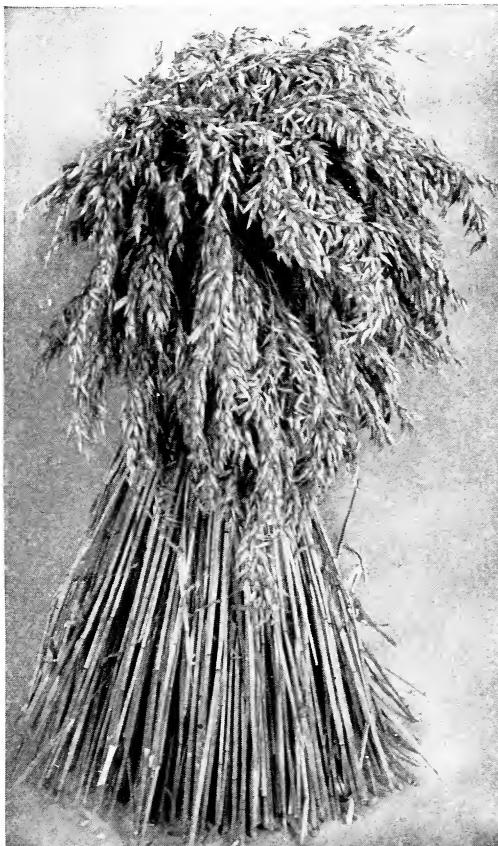
The Oats that I purchased from you last season gave 70 measured bushels to the acre, very heavy grain, weighing 38 pounds per bushel.—A. YEOMANS, Wayne Co., N. Y.

I have had occasion to use nearly every variety of seed you handle during the five years I was manager of the Cornell University Farm at Ithaca and later at Wheatfield Farms. I have always found your seeds to give excellent results and to be more reasonable in price than any others.—L. H. MOULTON, Manager, Wheatfield Farms, La Salle, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1917.

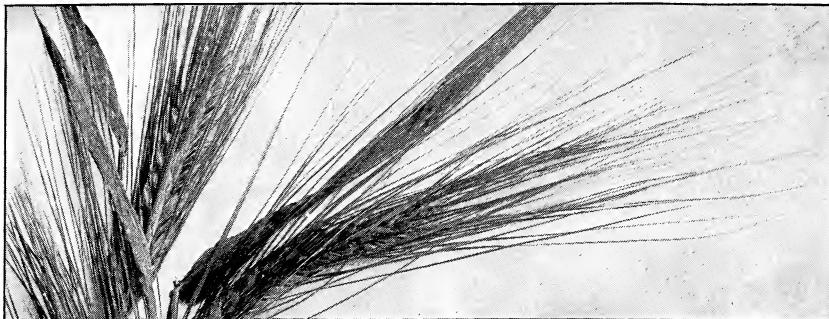
Customer Much Pleased

In regard to the Twentieth Century Oats, we are pleased to say that they yielded 55 bushels to the acre, by weight. On a large field of about 16 acres, our own Clydesdale variety yielded 27 bushels to the acre, and the yield of Clydesdale Oats on our best Clydesdale field comparable to the yield of the Twentieth Century was $43\frac{2}{3}$ bushels to the acre. We are very much pleased with the Twentieth Century Oats, and expect to plant largely of them next year.—EDWARD R. MIRNS, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Your Oats made two bushels to one of our own seed.—J. HARRY REAMER, Chambersburg, Pa.



Twentieth Century Oats



Dibble's Seed Barley

Dibble's Oderbrucker

A new, heavy-yielding, six-rowed Barley from Wisconsin, the best Barley state in the Union. Original stock seed came from Germany, was grown, improved and disseminated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and pronounced the best Barley ever sent out by the Wisconsin Station. Oderbrucker gave a yield of over 55 bushels per acre right here in New York, on the farm of C. C. Gardner, of Seneca County, and many yields as high as 60 to 70 bushels per acre have been reported from other states. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list in catalog.**

Dibble's Canadian Six-Rowed Barley

The earliest variety grown, maturing in from sixty-five to seventy-five days.

We have been growing Canadian Six-rowed Barley on the Dibble Farms for over a score of years. It has made yields of as high as 57 bushels per acre on fields of from twenty to forty acres, with average yields of from 40 to 54 bushels for twenty years. Canadian Six-rowed is a most desirable variety for a first-early spring grain crop; it helps save the feed bill. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list in catalog.**

Dibble's Spring Wheat

Last year, owing to the high price of Wheat, there was an unprecedented demand for Spring Wheat in the East, and we had a very heavy sale, disposing of our limited stock in short order. Usually Spring Wheat does not yield so well in the East as winter varieties, but last season a number of our customers near here had crops of from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and we have secured a stock of very choice Spring Wheat that seems to be adapted to eastern conditions. The demand this spring will be greater than last, our stock is not unlimited, and every farmer desiring Spring Wheat from us should order promptly. **For prices, see special price-list.**

Dibble's Field Beans

White Pea, or Navy Beans. The earliest, most productive, and profitable variety. We offer either the old-fashioned Western New York stock or the Vermont strain.

Large White Marrow. Too well known to need description. Best for heavy soil.

Improved Red Kidney. Of the "Blight-Proof" strain; especially adapted to sandy soils.

Our Seed Beans are hand-picked and a tag is attached to each package, showing our purity and germination tests. **For prices, see special price-list.**

Dibble's Northern-Grown Seed Corn for Northern Farmers

Every bag is tagged, showing our purity and germination tests

Every lot tested in our own laboratory for purity, moisture content, and germination, and sold subject to our famous money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

The utmost care is taken to furnish Seed Corn of the highest possible quality, Corn that is thoroughly dry, of high germination and of varieties that are adapted to the northern and eastern states.

Northern-grown Corn is the only kind to plant in the northern states. It is vigorous, hardy, acclimated, and productive. Southern-grown seeds look nice, germinate well, but *do not mature*.

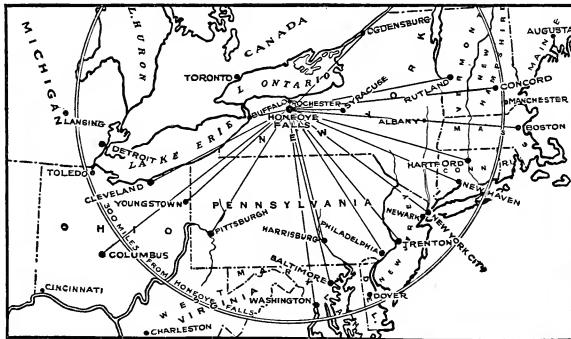
Dibble's Seed Corn Guarantee

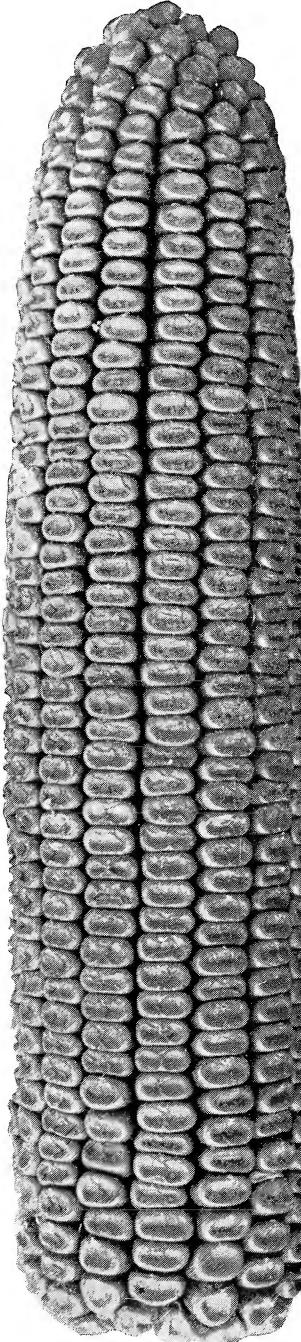
We guarantee every bushel of our Seed Corn to be northern-grown and thoroughly recleaned. Our germination tests usually show 90 per cent, or above, and we sell Seed Corn subject to your test.

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it any way you wish, and if it does not "make good," return it immediately and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Corn; but as so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Hundreds of People Ask Us Annually

"Where is Honeoye Falls?" Look at the map. If you are within or just outside of the 300-mile circle, you should be our customer.





Dibble's New Drought-Proof Yellow Dent

In northwestern Ohio, where much of the best seed Corn in the United States is grown, we have found a new Yellow Dent that in our opinion is most desirable for ensilage purposes. Its remarkably well-developed root-system enables it to withstand dry weather better than any other variety. Hence we have named it **Dibble's Drought-Proof**. This is the strongest, rankest-growing Yellow Dent with which we are acquainted. It grows more and taller fodder than Leaming or any other Yellow Dent that is adapted to northern conditions. A typical ear of Corn is shown on this page. Note the large, uniformly shaped kernels which are set close together on a small cob. The border surrounding preceding page is a photographic reproduction showing the kernels of our new **Drought-Proof Corn** just as they are. We have never observed in any other variety such an evenness of size and shape. The grain also (see front cover) is the handsomest we have ever seen, the kernels are large and uniform, and the color is so beautiful that, when you open the bag, you will be more than pleased on sight.

It is a strong grower, and grows from start to finish just the way you like to have Corn grow.

We introduced this variety last season and grew large acreages here in our home country; and, wherever grown, it has given entire satisfaction. We cannot say too much in its praise. The acreage planted last spring was large enough to produce us at least 5,000 bushels of choice seed, but we lost at least half of our crop through unfavorable weather conditions, but what we have saved is of splendid quality.

The Drought-Proof was very satisfactory, germination nearly 100 per cent, stalks 10 to 12 feet high and well eared. Prefer it to the Golden Dent, Leaming, and Eureka, all of which varieties I have used.—WILLIAM CAHILL, Montgomery, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1917.

Was much pleased with your Drought-Proof Corn. It was a very poor Corn year, but I had my silo full and a lot over, and every kernel came up.—M. B. WINSHIP, Salamanca, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1917.

The Drought-Proof Yellow Dent did by far the best of any kind for me. Five acres filled a 10 by 30 foot silo.—E. L. GODFREY, Bergen, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1917.

The Drought-Proof, planted after the 15th of June, grew 10 to 12 feet high. Germination was good.—FRANK SCHNEIDER, Chaffee, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1917.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. For prices, see special price-list in this catalog. Samples free.

Dibble's Big Red Dent

Is a Corn of great value and well worthy of trial by our customers. We found this Corn in northern Ohio several years ago, and, in comparison with Improved Leaming on adjoining farms, it has larger and more vigorous stalks. It not only grew more and bigger foliage than the Leaming, with bigger ears and more of them, but it was also earlier. Experience on our farms has given the same results, and a number of the leading dairymen in our section, after three years' experience, consider it the best ensilage Corn for western New York. There have been raised at least 100 acres of it in our town that would have husked 125 to 150 bushels of sound, dry Corn to the acre if it had not been put into the silos. A number of our customers who planted it in a small way last season had most satisfactory crops and will plant heavily of it this year.

Dibble's Big Red Dent grows tall and vigorous, with leafy stalks, and is a remarkable producer. The kernels when thoroughly dry are of a beautiful reddish tint, well set on a small, red cob. We confidently recommend it for trial in all sections where our Improved Leaming gives good results.

The Big Red Dent surely deserves its name; came out fine. Put part in the silo and will husk balance. It makes very rich feed for silo.—EMIL ELIKAN, Bellaire, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1917.

The germination of the Big Red Dent was good; the Corn grew large and cared well.—I. W. RUSSELL, Crown Point, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1917.

The Red Dent Corn, which was grown for ensilage, produced a yield of 20 tons per acre this season.—D. W. MORRIS & SON, West Winfield, N. Y.

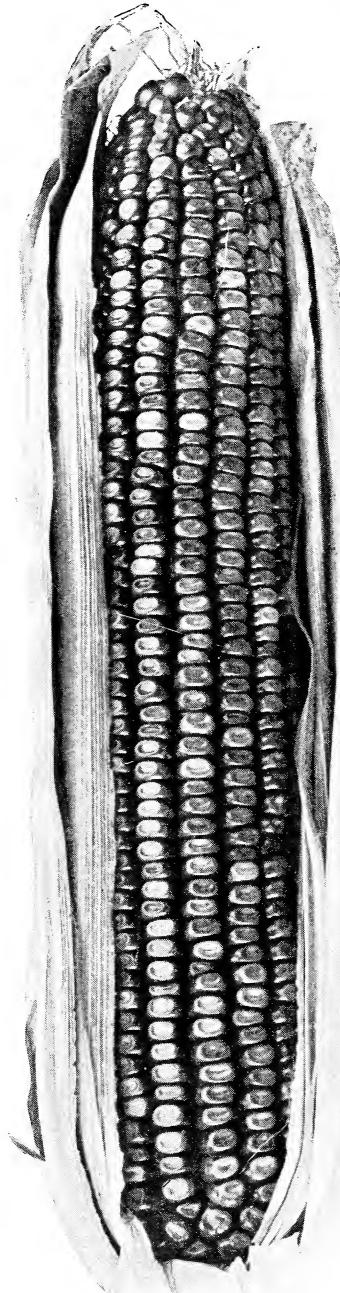
The Red Dent Corn was of splendid germination and yielded 800 bushels on five acres, the biggest crop I ever grew.—CHAS. CAMERON, Madison, N. Y.

I could not plant the Big Red Dent until the 23rd of June, but had more silage than most of my neighbors.—FLOYD LOWDEN, Hilton, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1917.

Your Big Red had perfect germination, eared heavily, and grew from 10 to 13 feet high.—L. L. BECKWITH, Ludlowville, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1917.

Germination of the Big Red Dent was very high and the crop was better than other Corn around here.—W. G. COMSTOCK, Clinton, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1917.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. For prices, see special price-list in this catalog. Samples free.



Dibble's Big Red Dent Corn

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

Is the best Flint Corn in cultivation either for crop or silo. It is not only the largest-growing Flint variety, but also one of the earliest, maturing here in the Genesee Valley in around 100 days. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height, under good cultivation sometimes 12 to 14 feet, from 1 to 3 feet taller than other Flint varieties we have grown alongside. The stalks bear profusely nearly to the ground, and the stalks and leaves are sweet, making this variety most desirable for ensilage, for those sections of our country known as "Flint Corn Land."

As a cropper for husking, Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is unexcelled. The ears average 10 to 15 inches in length, and frequently there are two or three mammoth ears to a stalk.

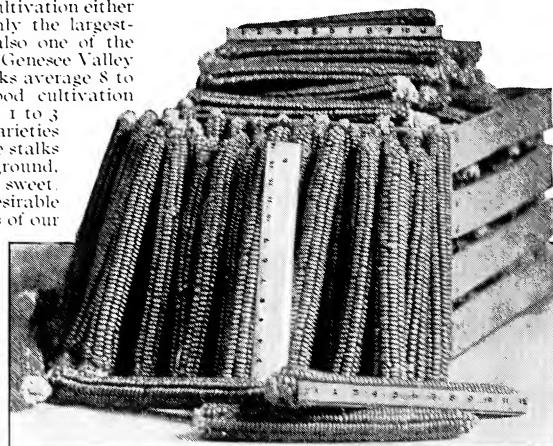
Our stock seed consisted of several bushels, every ear of which was over 12 inches long, and many of them exceeding 15 inches.

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is, without doubt, the most productive Flint Corn known. Crop exceedingly short; only about half our usual quantity to offer.

Germination of Mammoth Yellow Flint got for you last spring was 97 per cent. Have used it for eight years and would not plant any other for husking. It is far ahead of other Corn in every way.—CLARENCE J. SHANNON, Starkey, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1917.

We have just finished husking a 2-acre lot of Corn raised from your Mammoth Yellow Flint Seed Corn, and the yield has been so good that I cannot keep it to myself. We put into our crib out of this 2-acre lot 400 bushels of very fine Corn.—H. A. MEDLONG, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. Samples Free. For prices, see special price-list in catalog



A heaping bushel, Scripture measure. Every ear 12 to 15 inches long

From the peck of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn we produced 243 bushels.—ORA D. BLANCHARD, Sullivan Co., N. H.

I planted a little over one-half bushel of the Corn, and will have about 400 bushels. I am much pleased.—K. A. BEATT, New Haven Co., Conn.

My crop of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn was simply splendid; it grew 12 to 14 feet in height, and the ears were from 10 to 18 inches in length.—WILLIAM H. KNOX, Strafford Co., N. H.

"When the corn is in the shock"



"When the corn is in the shock"

Hall's Gold Nugget Flint Corn

A mighty good yellow Flint, with the largest kernels of any Flint Corn grown. The ears are from 9 to 12 inches long, with kernels that are simply immense, usually averaging twice the size of those of ordinary Flint Corn. Owing to the mammoth size of the grain, the ears, although carrying eight rows to the cob, are twice as large around as common eight-rowed Corn, and two ears are often produced on a stalk. The Gold Nugget is not an extra-early Flint, yet experience has proven that in normal seasons it matures in all parts of New York and New England except in the extreme northern sections and at high altitudes where only the extra-early kinds may make a crop. The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet in height and are well covered with leaves. The fodder is of excellent quality and is largely used for ensilage as well as for a husking crop. The introducer reports a crop of 1,140 bushels of ears on six acres on his own farm. A customer of this same firm, writing from Connecticut, reports "over a thousand bushels from 5½ acres;" one from Venango County, Pa., "850 bushels from a bushel of seed;" an Onondaga County, N. Y., farmer, "1,206 bushels of ears from 5½ acres;" a Hartford County, Conn., man, "a record yield for Hartford County—97 bushels of shelled Corn per acre from Gold Nugget;" and one of our Livingston County farmers, right here at home, raised 242 heaping bushels of ears on 1½ acres. We do not question the truth of these testimonials in the least, as we have had many letters from our own customers speaking of Gold Nugget in the highest terms. This is our first year of offering this variety, and we have the product of a large acreage available, several thousand bushels grown especially for seed purposes. This seed is of a most superior quality and we are sure it will please our most particular customers; but, as the demand for seed Corn, especially of the Flint varieties, was never so urgent, we advise ordering at once, as we know there is not half enough Flint Corn of good vitality for this spring's planting. Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests.

Samples Free. For prices, see special price-list.

Luce's Favorite

A semi-Dent, a Corn between a Flint and Dent, but resembling Flint Corn in habits of growth. The ear is not less than 9 to 12 inches in length, with eight rows of kernels of light yellow color, and bearing some Dent as a rule, though not so deeply dented as Dent Corn. The stalk is of vigorous growth, but not coarse, with a very large amount of leaf extending all the way from the ground to the tip.

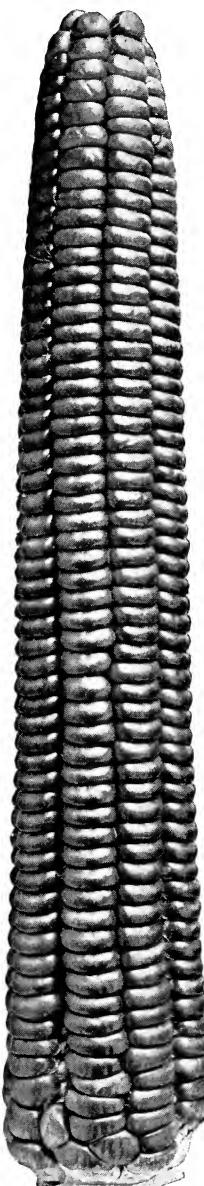
Prof. John H. Barron, of the New York State College of Agriculture, states in a recent paper: "During the past three seasons, several of the Farm Bureaus in the dairy counties of the state, in cooperation with the Department of Farm Crops of the College of Agriculture, have been making tests of various Corn varieties for silage. Several varieties of Corn have shown up well, but **Luce's Favorite has shown up well more times than any other.**"

We consider Luce's Favorite well worthy of trial, especially in the hill sections where the seasons are short. Fortunately in this year of scarcity we have about 1,000 bushels of headquarters stock, grown especially for us, that is extremely choice.

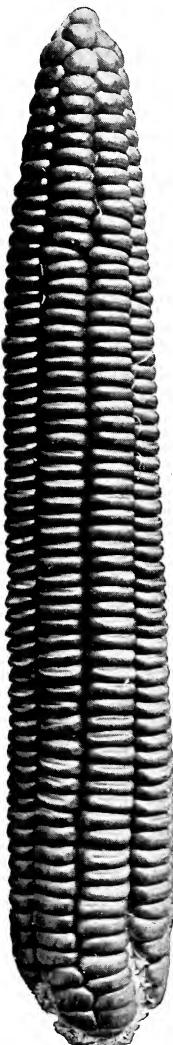
Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests.

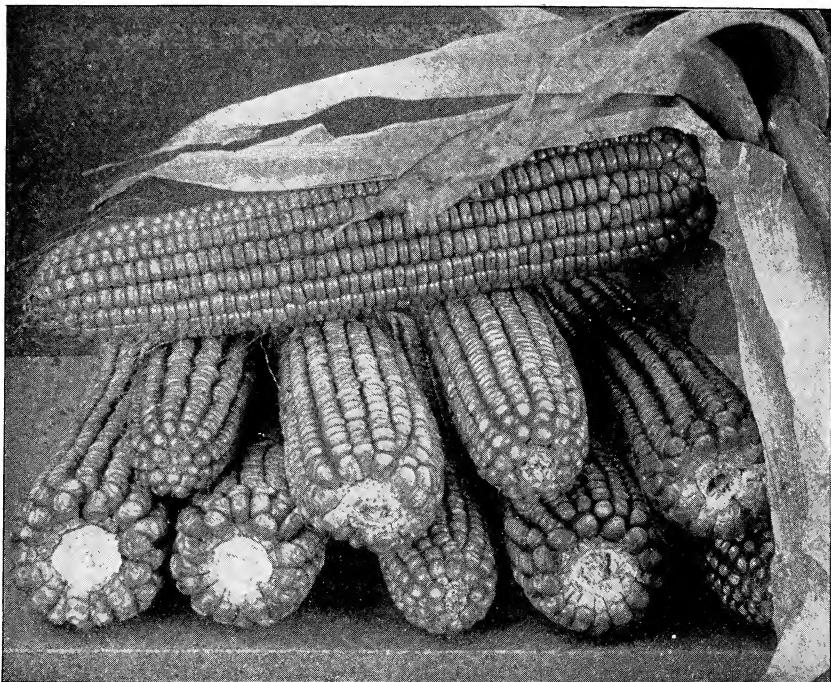
Samples Free. For prices, see special price-list.

Luce's Favorite



Gold Nugget Flint Corn





Some splendid specimens of Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn

Was introduced by us eleven years ago as the **earliest** large Yellow Dent in existence. During that time we have tried out, tested and inspected fields of other Early Dents and, as a result, we still say to our customers that Dibble's Early Yellow Dent is the most desirable of the Early Dents for the eastern farmer.

A Dakota seedhouse offers a Dent that ripens in 70 days, but the stalks are 4 to 5 feet high, and the ears are nubbins, 4 to 5 inches long. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Ohio firms offer early Dents to mature in 75 to 80 days, but the stalks are 5 to 7 feet high, and the ears 5 to 7 inches long. We can procure stocks of these for you if you wish, but why bother with dwarf varieties of Corn when you can grow magnificent crops of Dibble's Early Yellow Dent on the same land? We do not advise its growth at high altitudes, such as the hill lands of New York, for a husking crop, but we do recommend it as the best early Yellow Dent for ensilage now grown. Dibble's Early Yellow Dent planted here in the Genesee Valley country, May 15 to June 1, is usually ready for the harvest by early September, but many of our customers report that it matures earlier with them. The foliage is very leafy and the stalks average 10 to 12 feet in height. One field of twelve acres on one of our own farms measured 14 feet on the level for the entire field. The ears, 8 to 10 inches in length, are closely set with bright yellow grains on a small cob, as shown in illustration. Hundreds of our customers, in a dozen different states, plant Dibble's Early Yellow Dent year after year. Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly recleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**

Dibble's White Cap Yellow Dent

An extra-early Dent variety with smaller stalks and ears than the Early Yellow. Desirable for a husking crop in the northern states where the seasons are short. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn

The Ensilage Corn for the extreme North and the hill sections of the Middle States where the seasons are short and the frost comes early.

The Early Yellow Dent was very good; stalks over 12 feet high and two ears of Corn to a stalk.—JOHN W. FREY, Narrowsburg, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1917.

Yielded Twenty-five Tons per Acre

As to the Early Dent Seed Corn, would say the germination was first-class and gave us a yield of 25 tons ensilage per acre this year.—CHAS. BRADBURY, Middleville, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1916.

Your Corn was the talk of the town; average height 10 feet, and eared very well, although we have had a very poor season here for Corn.—IRA E. STEWART, Addison Co., Vt.

The Seed Corn grew to an average of 12 feet in height in one of the worst droughts this region ever had. I estimate the yield 23 to 24 tons to the acre; it is well adapted to this section.—PAUL W. GOODSOE, Strat- ham, N. H.

The germination of the Early Yellow Dent was perfect; yield per acre 15 to 16 tons; well eared with two ears on a good many stalks; 10 to 12 feet high; planted May 25, ripe enough to husk before frost.—E. E. EASTMAN, Ellisburg, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1915.

The Early Yellow Dent was good, vigorous seed; the crop was fine, the best I have raised in years; it was considered the best field of Corn in this vicinity.—E. A. CHAPMAN, Crawford Co., Pa.

The Early Yellow Dent was A No. 1 in every respect. Stalks grew very large. I was more than satisfied.—LINUS L. WELLS, Gansevoort, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1917.

Two bushels of the Early Yellow Dent Corn filled my silo, 12 x 32 feet.—CHARLES JOHNSON, Miller- ton, N. Y.

The Early Yellow Dent Corn from your seed produced the best crop I have raised in nineteen years.—PETER J. SHUSTER, Seneca Co., N. Y.

I have used your Seed Corn for three years and consider it the best ever. This year, planted Early Yellow Dent; germination in test was 100 per cent and in field about the same; well-matured ears on nearly every stalk.—C. L. BEECHER, Watertown, N. Y.

Stalks 12 Feet High

It was of good quality and germinated 98 per cent. The stalks were 12 feet in height. Planted May 28, it was ripe the first week in September. We are well satisfied with your seed.—M. E. GRIFFITH, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Tried Out; Proved a Winner

Your Corn was tested with other varieties in four towns—Greenwood, Alfred, Andover, and Independence. All used it for silo. All will use the same seed next season.—S. G. CRANDALL & SON, Andover, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1915.

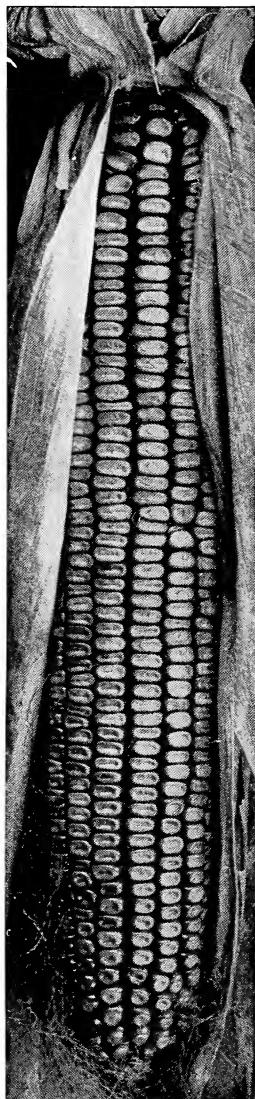
The Seed Corn was O. K. The only fault I had to find with it, I allowed too much for poor seed in sowing, and got it too thick, as every kernel grew.—H. M. WOOD, Wells- boro, Pa.

Heavy Crop in Dry Season

I planted one bushel of Early Yellow Dent and had the best crop of Corn I ever had and that through an unprecedented drought lasting from the middle of July until October 16.—J. D. NIVIN, Northampton Co., Pa.



A bushel of Early Yellow Dent Field Corn



Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn

The popular variety for ensilage purposes for the middle and eastern states. Our Improved Leaming matures here in western New York in from 100 to 110 days of good Corn weather; the stalks average from 10 to 15 feet in height, and we have put into our silos many a time, thirty tons of ensilage per acre that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of ears.

A customer writing from Barker, N. Y., states: "Filled a silo, 28 x 14 feet from seven acres. Lots of the stalks had two ears on, and would easily have husked 125 to 150 bushels per acre."

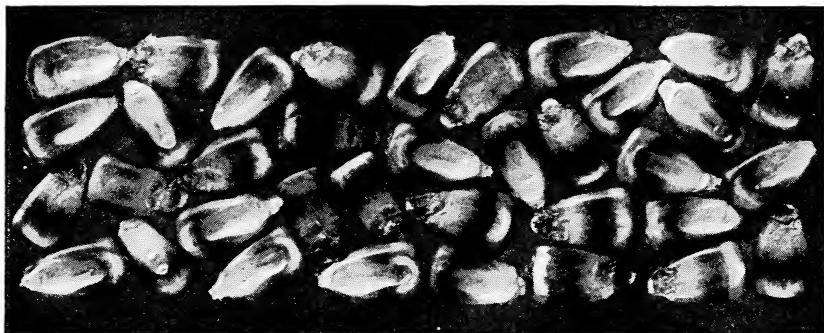
One of the professors of Cornell University, in a letter to us says: "The farmers of the state are making a great mistake in resorting to such varieties as Eureka and Southern Horse-Tooth for Ensilage Corn," and he recommends Leaming as one of the best varieties to plant. This has been our contention for at least ten years. We found it out by comparative tests in field culture on our own seed farms, and it is a source of pleasure to us to have Cornell University advocate the very doctrine we have been trying to impress on the farmers of this state for the past decade. Dibble's Improved Leaming is strictly high-grade, pedigree seed, from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, and sold to you subject to your own test. Keep it ten days, and, if not right, return it and get your money back as per terms of our guarantee. You run absolutely no chance of using poor Seed Corn if you buy Dibble's Improved Early Leaming. We shall be glad to send you samples free; so test them to your entire satisfaction. **For prices, see special price-list in this catalog.**



Wm. P. Brooks (see testimonial)

From an Enthusiastic Grower

The Improved Leaming grew very large and well eared. Am sending photographs. The Corn stood 12 to 13 feet in height. The ears of Corn shown in the small photograph are fully 8 feet from the ground.—WM. P. BROOKS, Allegany Co., N. Y.



Improved Early Leaming. Real seed corn

Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn

Ten days earlier than the standard Leaming of the western states, and probably the most popular variety for ensilage in the East.

Filled a 14x32-foot Silo

I planted Early Leaming and Mammoth White Dent; the germination was nearly 100 per cent; the whole field was well eared. Planted the 24th and 25th of May, cut 18th to 20th of September. From 8 acres, filled a 14 x 32-foot silo and had enough left over to feed twenty cows a month.—F. D. MATTESON, Evans Mills, N. Y.

Germination fine; 14 to 16 feet high. Planted some for husking but it grows too much stalk, some 17 feet.—F. W. McCONNELL, Marlboro, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1917.

The Leaming Corn was exceptionally good; grew 15 to 16 feet high, with many stalks having four ears. Six acres filled a 100-ton silo.—F. L. PARMELEE, Putney, Windham Co., Vt.

From the Early Leaming Corn, I filled a silo 12 x 34 feet from 4 acres; Corn was hard and good.—F. H. STILLWELL, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Early Leaming Fine for Ensilage

We have just finished harvesting one of the largest ensilage crops ever grown on this farm. We put up 606 tons. For this section, climate and soil, we know of no other variety that is equal to the Early Leaming for ensilage.—G. L. WEAVER, Steward State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Polk, Venango Co., Pa.

Germination of your Seed Corn was 95 per cent or better; the growth was as heavy as I could cut with a harvester.—J. C. MOORE, Shoreham, Vt.

The Leaming we had from you last year grew from 18 to 20 feet high and was a tremendous crop.—LUCIUS BALDWIN & SON, Cayuga, N. Y.

Stalks 15 Feet in Height

Seed Corn purchased last spring gave best satisfaction, the Ensilage Corn averaging 12 to 15 feet in height, with from one to three ears on a stalk.—FRANK HITCHCOCK, Canaan, Conn.

Best Corn in this Section

The Leaming Corn obtained from you planted 12½ acres, and from the field we filled two silos, each 14 feet in diameter by 33 feet in height; ensilage was cut to 3½-inch in length and well trod. It was the best field of Corn in this section. The germination test was 98 per cent.—J. H. GODFREY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Germination of the Leaming was very good. The stalks were 12 feet high. In our opinion it gave better results than other kinds in our neighborhood.—JENNIE M. NORTON, Lyons Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1917.

The Corn was great, 7 acres filling a silo 28 x 14 feet. Lots of the stalks had two ears; would easily have husked 125 to 150 bushels per acre.—H. R. BENNETT, Barker, N. Y.

90 Per Cent of Ears Matured

Nearly 100 per cent germination on Seed Corn from you, the stalks on an average of 12 feet, and 90 per cent of the ears well developed and of mature growth.—A. E. MOWRAY, Meshoppen, Pa.

Had the Leaming alongside of Eureka (not your seed), it gave nearly as much fodder per acre as the Eureka, and had many fully matured ears, while the Eureka kernels were barely formed.—K. H. BORLAND, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Your Seed Corn germinated so well that it is a little too thick; but, where not so thick, both the Leaming and Mammoth White Dent eared good, and I took first prize at Paris Hill Fair on Ensilage Corn.—W. G. COMSTOCK, Clinton, N. Y.

I had an excellent crop of Corn from your seed. Each stalk had from one to three large well-filled ears; had enough to fill my silo, 14 by 26 feet, and refill it, and sold a neighbor ten tons from 4 acres. Germination was 99 per cent.—R. B. FRASER, Ferndale, N. Y.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent Corn

Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of Ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, late, rank-growing White Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the northern states.

Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41°, and during the past six years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown Seed Corn is the kind for farmers in the northern states to plant.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing White Corn, whether Flint or Dent, that is adapted to the northern or central states. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower and, under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.

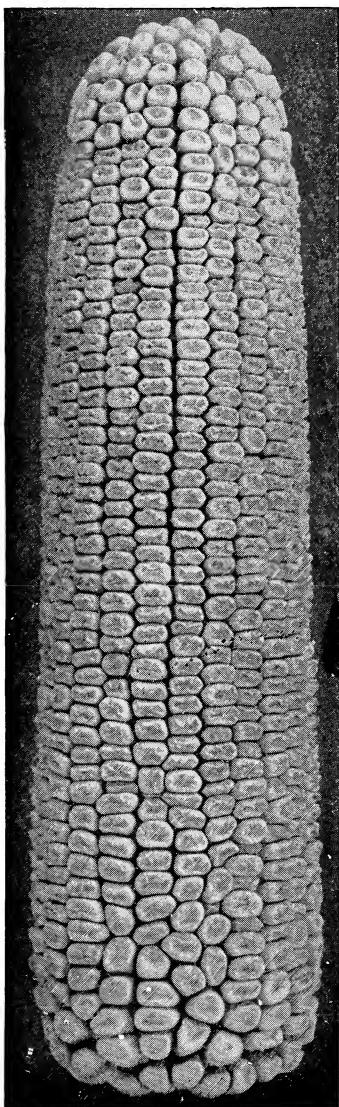
There may be some other varieties of White Corn that will grow as big foliage as our Mammoth White in the North, but on our own farms, and under our own observation, there has been no other kind to compare with it; and this has been the experience of scores of our customers in many states. Farmers from such extreme northern states as New Hampshire and Vermont, and from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have written us that Dibble's Mammoth White is the best Ensilage Corn they ever grew, and many have also said it was well eared. A Connecticut farmer calls it "King of Ensilage Corn."

On the opposite page, several of our customers state that this Corn grew 18 to 22 feet in height, and others say that four to six acres fill the ordinary silo. Read all the letters.

It has been our experience that southern-grown Corn that has in its natural climate a five- or six-months' growing season does not produce ears under northern conditions, nothing but stalks, and slushy, watery stalks at that. Now then, you northern and eastern farmers, desiring to grow bumper crops of big Corn with ears on it for your silo, plant Dibble's Mammoth White Dent instead of Southern Sheep-Tooth, Eureka, Red-Cob and the like, all Corns of southern origin, and you will be more than satisfied. Then drive your cattle to the creek for water instead of giving it to them in their ensilage.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is sold to you subject to your own tests after you receive the Corn. Test it any way, and, if it is not so good as we say it is, send it back and get your money back. Read the guarantee before ordering. Our Corn must please you, or you do not have to keep it.

Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.





Mammoth White Dent Corn twice as high as the Percherons

Mammoth White Dent Corn

The King of Ensilage Corn. This is the big White Corn that grows the mammoth stalks, with ears on them. The rankest-growing White Corn of northern origin adapted to the northern and eastern states.

Harvested Fine Crop

I am inclosing picture of some of the Mammoth White Ensilage Corn at cutting time—it was fine.—CLIFFORD A. MASON, Comstock, N. Y.

The germination of the Mammoth White Ensilage Corn was good and it yielded 25 tons ensilage per acre.—F. S. SPRENKLE, Waynesboro, Pa., Nov. 22, 1916.

Averaged Two Ears to a Stalk

I raised a large crop of Corn this year with your Mammoth White Dent, the largest I ever grew; ears measured $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference, and two ears on a stalk. I filled a 16×32 -foot silo from 7 acres and husked 300 bushels Corn.—F. J. SCHURR, McDonald, Pa.

Filled 300-Ton Silo from $12\frac{1}{2}$ Acres

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn did finely. Corn in ear hardened by September 28. Stalks from 12 to 22 feet high, according to the conditions of soil. Filled a 300-ton silo from $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Call it "King of Ensilage Corn."—R. B. ANDERSON, Guilford, Conn.

The Mammoth White Dent was used for ensilage. Germination was good. It is the best Corn for the silo, as it gives us a large growth of stalks with plenty of ears well matured.—W. A. DEAN, Copake, N. Y.

May 24 I planted 1 acre of your Mammoth White Ensilage Corn for fall fodder, and fed my herd of twenty cattle from August 15 for two months. It is the biggest, leafiest, most palatable Corn I have ever grown.—A. D. BITTNER, Beaver Meadows, Pa.

Stalks 18 Feet High

The Corn grew uncommonly good—as high as 18 feet. I grew fifty loads from 2 acres of ground.—C. G. WEEKS, King Hill Stock Farm, Surprise, N. Y.

The germination of the Mammoth White was of the best. I used it all for ensilage and had the most tons to the acre of any one that I saw.—H. E. PALMER, Honesdale, Pa.

An A-1 Ensilage Corn

Your Mammoth White Ensilage Corn gave me a first-class growth, 12 to 16 feet tall, filled and refilled two seventy-ton silos from 7 acres. An A No. 1 Ensilage Corn.—CALVIN BERKEY, Scalp Level, Pa.

The germination was good; filled two 10 x 30-foot silos from 10 acres; planted Mammoth White and Improved Leaming mixed.—C. R. KENNEDY, Geauga Lake, Ohio.

Gave First-Class Crop

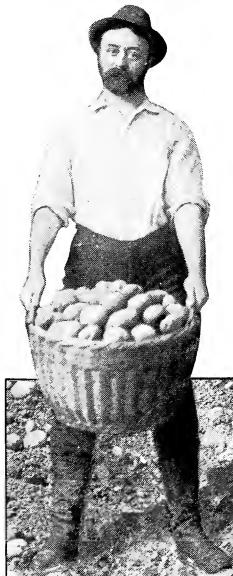
The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn gave me a first-class growth; averaged 14 feet tall; had enough on less than 4 acres to fill a silo, 14×26 feet, and had six or eight loads left that we could not put in.—GEO. L. RECORD, Earlville, N. Y.

The White Corn was a large crop. The 5 acres filled a silo, 15×24 feet, and refilled it, and there are many tons still in the lot. The best piece around here.—F. A. CALLAHAN, Cazenovia, N. Y.

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn grew fine; averaged 14 feet. I am also much pleased with the clover and grass seed.—R. L. DEREMER, Honeyoye, Pa.

Dibble's Seed Potatoes

Northern-grown from selected stock seed, planted on soils especially adapted to each variety, produce a quality that for vigor, purity and productiveness is unexcelled.



During the past twenty-five years, the sales of Dibble's Seed Potatoes have gradually increased until the average annual sales are around 100,000 bushels, and we do not have a single salesman on the road, every order coming to us through the mail, and at least four-fifths of our business from old customers, thousands of whom plant Dibble's Seed Potatoes annually.

We grow on our own farms and in this section varieties adapted to our soils, and as to the earlies we have them grown for us on contract in the virgin soils of regions still farther north, where these early types grow larger and better tubers, and therefore larger and better crops than can be obtained on the old lands of the eastern states.

Seed Potatoes that are northern-grown, moved south only from 100 to 300 miles, frequently produce double the crop of home-grown seed, even of the same variety.

We Are Headquarters for Seed Potatoes

We offer "the best 15 varieties," a list approved by Dr. William Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture, whom we consider the greatest living authority on Potatoes.

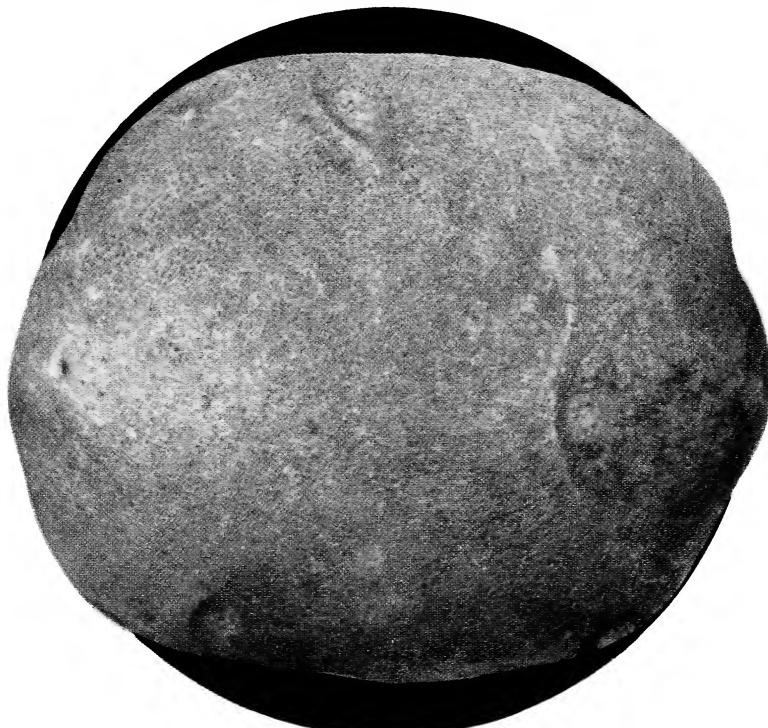
We have good crops of late varieties, and also of Ohios, Cobblers, and different kinds of the Rose type, but are short of Bovees, New Queens, and Giants.

Seed Potato Guarantee

We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern-grown, assorted for seed purposes, and if the time of shipment is left to our discretion, we guarantee arrival free from frost or heat. While we exercise great care to have our Seed Potatoes pure and reliable, so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control that we do not give any warranty, express or implied, nor will we be responsible for the crops grown therefrom. Customers are to examine their Seed Potatoes at once on arrival, as they are perishable goods, and, if not entirely satisfactory, advise us at once; otherwise it is mutually agreed between the buyer and seller that they are satisfactory.

The three following pages are given over to Dibble's Russet, pronounced by thousands of our customers the best Potato they ever grew.

**DIBBLE'S RUSSET POTATOES
THE BEST WE HAVE EVER GROWN**



Dibble's Russet Potatoes

The best for main crop now in cultivation. Were introduced to our customers several years ago. The first season we had just 1,000 barrels to offer, and they gave such good satisfaction that year that the next season we sold 4,160 barrels; the results were so remarkable that the following season our sales exceeded 11,000 barrels. There was never a new variety introduced that made a name for itself so quickly. The Russet is our best main-crop variety in western New York. It is grown extensively in Michigan and, at the great Maine Potato Show, one of our customers reported: "Dibble's Russets grown from your seed won First Prize and Sweepstakes."

The vines are strikingly distinct; rich, dark green in color; very robust and luxuriant in their habit of growth, completely covering the ground at the height of their development; extremely disease-resistant; in fact, hundreds of our customers have written us that, with them, Dibble's Russets were blight-proof. The tubers are round to oblong in shape, of good size, with pure white flesh, and covered with a russet skin; few and shallow eyes, and a quality either baked or boiled that cannot be excelled; they are an excellent market variety. Dibble's Russet is enormously productive, as the tubers are as large as those of the Carman family, such as Rurals, Carmans, Raleighs and the like; but where these varieties set only three to six tubers to the hill, with us, under identical soil and cultural conditions, the Russet produces six, eight, ten or even twelve tubers to the hill. As the Russets have few eyes, plenty of seed should be used, so that the tubers do not grow too large. Note typical tuber painted from nature on this page.

On our own farms the Russet is the best Potato we have ever grown. Many of our customers have written us that it has outyielded other sorts two to one, and yields of 300 to 400 bushels per acre are not uncommon. During the four years we have been distributing Dibble's Russets, we have received thousands of letters from our customers about them, and ninety-nine out of every hundred at least write of their wonderful qualities in the highest terms. On the following page you will find positive, absolutely disinterested, conclusive evidence that Dibble's Russet is the best Potato for main crop now grown on American soil. We have a splendid crop of nice, medium-sized tubers, every bushel of which was saved from fields that were absolutely free from either early or late blight, where the vines grew green till killed by frost.

For prices, see special price-list in this catalog



Dibble's Russet Potatoes

The descriptive matter on the preceding page is reproduced from last year's catalog almost without change. Another year's experience in growing this best of all Potatoes has merely confirmed our opinion and has piled proof upon proof that the Russet is the best Potato of our time, the *best* in point of yield, the *best* in quality and the *best* in its freedom from disease. On thousands of farms in a score of states, Dibble's Russet has demonstrated its superiority over all other varieties in actual field tests and we ask you to read the testimonial letters below, giving convincing evidence that the Russet is the Potato to grow on *your* farm.

Your Russet potatoes made good again this year, producing nearly 100 per cent more Potatoes than good Green Mountain seed from Maine, and of far better quality.—EDMUND MORTIMER, Grafton, Mass., Nov. 30, 1917.

The Potatoes I got of you were the finest I had. They doubled the crop of my other Potatoes and were green until the frost came.—O. J. BREDBENNER, Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 29, 1917.

Russets Free from Blight

The Russet Potatoes yielded twice as much as any other kind; tops stayed green and were free from blight.—HOMER KEELER, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Dibble's Russets beat all others for yield; fine eating quality; over 400 bushels per acre.—C. B. CRONS, Allegany County, N. Y.

The Russet Potatoes I bought of you last spring were a success. Raised over 900 bushels from 45 bushels planted. Yield was 50 per cent more than other varieties.—CHAS. W. HOTCHKISS, Rhinebeck, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1917.

Dibble's Russets I bought from you last spring were the best yielders and all-round Potatoes. The yield was over 375 bushels per acre. My county home raised 2,500 bushels from a 10-acre field. No better Potato for Lehigh County.—A. N. GRUVER, Allentown, Pa., Nov. 2, 1917.

The yield from the Russet Potatoes was more than three times that of the Rose and Alexander, planted on same ground and under same conditions.—A. L. SMITH, York County, Maine.

The Russet Potatoes were the best in the country; the yield was about 300 bushels per acre and they were free from blight and disease.—P. F. BRADBURY, Bertha, W. Va., Nov. 13, 1916.

Last year we purchased your Russet and Cobbleseed, planting six acres, from which we dug 2,500 bushels of Potatoes. The Russets produced the better yield.—THE KETCHIN TOBACCO CORPORATION, Tariffville, Conn., Feb. 10, 1917.

The Russets yielded **double** the amount of bushels of other varieties, and they were free from blight; they yielded **two** bushels where there was only **one** of Sir Walter Raleigh.—J. E. KRUM, Columbia County, Pa.

I planted the Russets in a field with two other varieties, under the same conditions, and the Russets yielded over twice as many as the other kinds.—PHILIP REINER, JR., Wyoming Co., N. Y.

I harvested the most perfect crop from the Dibble's Russets that I ever grew. Had 105 bushels of table potatoes on half an acre, clean and perfect.—CHAS. W. H. WILSON, East Ryegate, Vt., Jan. 9, 1917.



Dibble's Russet Potato

Notice the magnificent foliage in the above picture. We have found the Russet the most disease-resistant of any variety, and over a hundred of our customers have written us that Dibble's Russet was blight-proof while other varieties were blighted and died in the same or adjoining fields.

The Russets yielded 325 bushels per acre; the most uniform in size and shape I ever saw; fine table quality.—G. E. ANDREWS, Norton, Mass., Oct. 30, 1917.

I had five different kinds planted in one field side by side, and the Russets yielded fully one-third more than any of them. Vines were free from blight and the tubers entirely free from rot.—S. A. SMITH, Lewistown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1917.

Had a good yield of Russets. My patch of two acres was the only one that stayed green in my neighborhood. They yielded about 200 bushels to the acre.—MARSHALL VLIET, Washington, N. J., Oct. 31, 1917.

In my opinion there is no better Potato grown than the Russet. Have grown them four years and during that time they have not been affected with blight.—ELMER J. DORN, Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1917.

The Russet Potatoes did splendidly, absolutely free from blight; wonderfully heavy vine, foliage 4½ to 6 feet when held up. Yield was better than 300 bushels per acre; the finest cookers I have seen in my life; its name should be "All Profit."—RICHARD WAGONER, Fairfield County, Conn.

The Russet is blight-proof and a good yielder. From the six barrels I dug 365 bushels of salable Potatoes.—ED. WILLS, Central Islip, L. I.

The Russets yielded better with me this year than any variety planted, and were free from blight without spraying. Vines remained green until killed by frost. Most vigorous root-system of any Potato I ever saw.—EUGENE TREMPER, Wallkill, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1917.

Dibble's Russets did fine—no blight, no rot, yield one-fourth more than other kinds.—D. H. DAMON, Ashby, Mass., Oct. 27, 1917.

400 Bushels an Acre

The Russets grew most luxuriantly; vines free from blight, and the yield was above 400 bushels to the acre.—JOHN HELLER, Conygham, Pa.

The Russets beat everything around here; yield 240 bushels per acre; no blight and all smooth, marketable Potatoes; the vines grew finely.—ELLERSLIE FARMS, J. W. GALLUP, Mgr., Rhinecliff, N. Y.

The Dibble's Russets were a fine investment for us; gave a yield of 264 bushels to the acre. Vines free from blight and, when dug, we found 9 to 20 Potatoes to the hill, with not a small or poor spud in the lot.—STEINGREBE BROS., Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1917.

The Russets were free from blight, and on a measured acre produced 295 bushels. Carmans and Green Mountain in the same field about 175 bushels per acre.—H. E. BUTTERWORTH, Livingston, Conn.

I bought Russet Seed Potatoes from you last year and found the variety very good; in fact I grew double the bushels per acre that I grew of other varieties on adjoining land under the same cultivation.—FENTON M. PARKE, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Russet Potatoes yielded 250 bushels per acre, or 100 bushels more than any other kind. Vines grew thrifty and stocky, and were free from bugs. You certainly cannot say too much for these Potatoes.—MARSHALL RYMPH, Dutchess Co., N. Y.



"Blight-Free" Fields on the Dibble Farms

Photographed September 22, 1917



These are just typical Dibble Potato Fields, three out of a dozen views taken on the same day, and every field *absolutely free from blight*. Read the following letter from Mr. Graves, one of the most noted outdoor photographers in America, who took the pictures:

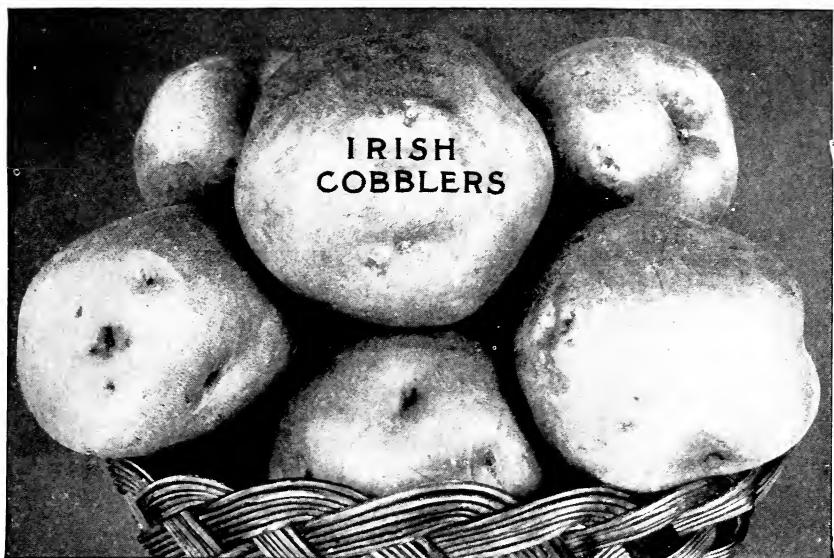
I was glad to know you were pleased with the photographs. I never saw your Potato fields look as fine as they do this season. It is wonderful to me how you have such fields *without a trace of blight or rust*, clean and free from weeds; and I am sure your crop will be a banner one. Sincerely, N. R. GRAVES, Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1917.

Blight and disease were never more prevalent than they were during the last season and there never were so many poor, miserable, run-out, diseased, worthless Potatoes on the market as now, but there is no possible excuse for anyone planting them.

Plant Dibble's Northern-grown Potatoes from Healthy Fields and Grow Bumper Crops. If you want to produce milk and lots of it, you breed your cows to the best Holstein or Ayrshire sire available. For the richest milk, you use the Jersey or Guernsey bull to head your herd, and if you are a horse-breeder and desire to raise draft horses, you breed your mares to the best Percheron, Shire, or Clyde stallion in the neighborhood. Like produces like, not only in the animal kingdom, but it is a law of nature. The best seed

Potatoes bring the best crops. Dibble's Seed Potatoes are of the highest quality, bred especially for seed purposes, and we have in store thousands of bushels from our different growing sections in New York, Maine, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan that were not affected by either early or late blight, and we will have for our customers at least 20,000 barrels of Dibble's Russets from fields untouched by blight, where the heavy foliage, though unsprayed either with bordeaux or insecticides, grew rank and green till killed by frost.





The "Best Six" Early Varieties of Potatoes Adapted to the Northern and Eastern States

While there is a large Potato crop in the country, Early Potatoes commanded high prices during the early fall, and most growers drew their crop direct to market from the field. Therefore Early Potatoes are in nearly as short supply as a year ago.

Early Ohio, Pedigree Stock

For first-early or extra-early, either for the family garden or for market, there is nothing to compare with the Early Ohio. The Early Ohio is round to oblong in shape, pink skin, white flesh of most excellent quality, and extra early.

The Early Ohios yielded 200 bushels per acre.—
J. M. GARDNER, Lee, Mass., Oct. 31, 1916.

We have splendid stocks of this "best of all" extra-early this year.

Early Rose

We have in our warehouses the largest and choicest lot of the Early Rose grown on virgin soil, that we have ever owned.

I raised 176 bushels of Potatoes last year from that sack of Rose I got of you. They were fine.—
W. R. LEVERAGE, Milton, Del., Jan. 21, 1917.

Dibble's Early Manistee

The Manistee is a seedling of the Rose, round to oblong in shape, slightly flattened, skin light pink, eyes near the surface, flesh pure white, and table quality that is hard to beat. The Manistee gives best results on light, sandy soil.

We have a limited stock of Manistees this season but the quality was never better.

Dibble's Irish Cobbler, Pedigree Stock

The Irish Cobbler is the best extra-early White Potato now grown. The tubers are uniformly smooth, round, plump and handsome, creamy white, eyes strong and well developed. The flesh is white and of splendid quality. Cobblers do well anywhere. On Potato soil, or on clay loam or heavy land, they give good results.

We planted 2.9 acres to Irish Cobblers, using about 50 loads of stable manure and 1,500 pounds of acid phosphate for fertilizer and harvested 390 bushels to the acre of tubers free from disease, clean, smooth and uniform in size. This is the record for Westchester County.—MRS. WM. WEST, Mohican Lake, N. Y., Nov. 21.

Early Bovee

Henderson's Early Bovee of the Hebron type, pronounced by the introducers, Peter Henderson & Co., the earliest Potato of all.

New Queen

A fine, large-sized Potato, resembling the Hebron in shape and color.

Owing to weather conditions there were short crops of Bovees and Queens; therefore we have limited quantities to offer.

FOR PRICES, SEE SPECIAL PRICE-LIST IN THIS CATALOG

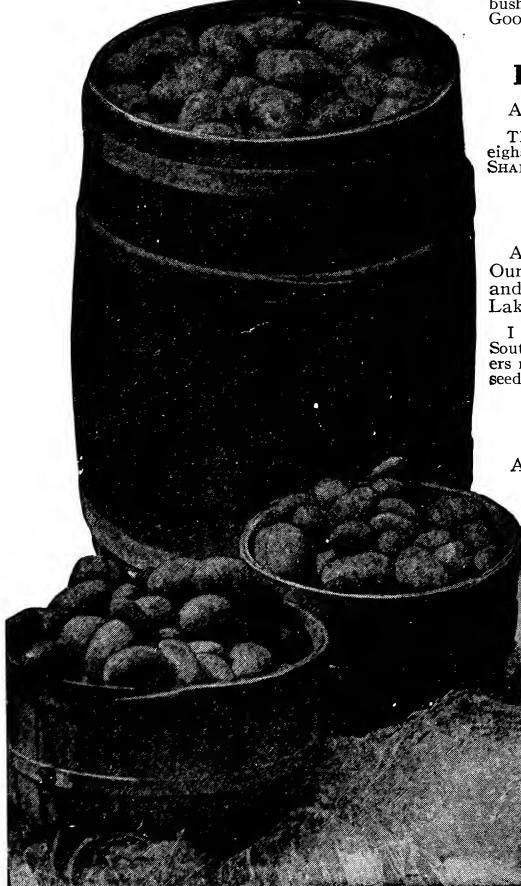
Dibble's Standard White Main-Crop

Dibble's Money-Maker

Is the handsomest and most productive long white Potato now in cultivation. The tubers are long and shapely, of splendid quality, and especially desirable as **bakers**. It is a splendid yelder, holding the world's record for the largest yield from one pound and from one peck of seed. To those who prefer to grow a long Potato, we recommend Dibble's Money-Maker as the one to grow.

Inclosed find order for Potatoes and check for same. Last year we planted your Money-Maker on three-fourths of an acre, and I sold 325 bushels by weight.—C. M. HATHAWAY, Peru, Mass.

Kindly quote lowest price on seed Potatoes. I cannot buy here, at twice the price, seed Potatoes that give the satisfaction yours do.—DR. WM. J. DILLINBECK, Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1916.



Good enough for any market

Sir Walter Raleigh

The Sir Walter Raleigh is the best of the late Mr. Carman's introductions. The tubers are round to oblong in shape and very uniform as to size.

Carman No. 3.

Another large, round, white, main-crop Potato; an immense yelder of large Potatoes.

Gold Coin

A late, round, white Potato that we have found to be very desirable.

The Gold Coins and Carmans did great—267 bushels from nine-sixteenths of an acre.—PAUL W. GOODSOE, Rockington Co., N. H.

Rural New Yorker No. 2

A standard, late, round, white variety.

The yield from $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Coins, Yorkers, Ralights, and Russets was 2,725 bushels.—H. M. SHAEFER, Bucks Co., Pa.

Green Mountain

A white-skinned Potato; very handsome. Our stock of Green Mountains is extra choice and was grown way north on virgin soil in the Lake Superior section.

I am pleased to say that the car shipped to Southold was very satisfactory. A number of farmers report over 300 bushels to the acre from your seed.—G. H. SMITH, Peconic, L. I., N. Y.

Uncle Sam

A variety similar to the Green Mountain in type and habit of growth.

American Giant

A long, late, rather coarse variety.

Please send quotations on your seeds. We expect to give you an order for at least \$500, when last year we bought less than \$200. Your seed and methods gave the best of satisfaction.—ARTHUR G. DAVIS, Concord, N. H., Merrimack County Farmers' Association, Feb. 15, 1917.

The seed Potatoes were very satisfactory, clean, and free from all scab, in fact, just such seed as I would have picked out had I been allowed to go to your bins and select them myself.—E. C. GILLETT, Penn Yan, N. Y., Secretary of the New York Fruit Growers' Association, Nov. 1, 1916.

For prices, see special price-list in this catalog

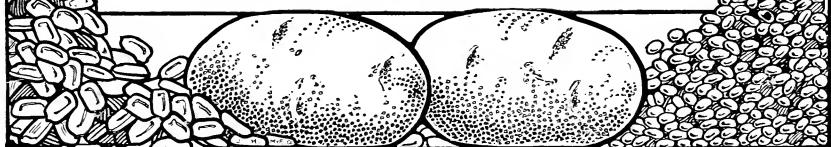
We are at War.

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1. Because Dibble's Seeds are better Seeds for less money.
2. Every member of the Dibble Company is a practical Farmer, two of them with over a quarter century's experience in Seed-growing.
3. There are nearly 2,000 acres in the Dibble Seed Farms, comprising some of the choicest farming lands in the far-famed Genesee Valley, and they ship from their Farms to yours.
4. The Warehouses, Elevator and Storage Houses, 400 feet in length, with a capacity of around 100,000 bushels, located on private switches, are owned and paid for. Seed Houses of similar capacity located in our leading cities on the best business streets would rent for at least \$50,000 yearly. You save this enormous rental charge in buying direct.
5. The Dibble Farm Seed Business is established in the little village of Honeoye Falls, right in the heart of the best Seed-growing district of the Empire State. This means, as nearly as possible, eliminating middlemen, cutting out heavy freight charges, no drayage or cartage expense, and saving you money every time.
6. Dibble's Farm Seeds are tested in our own laboratory by a graduate seed analyst who is a member of our firm, and every bag of Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy, Corn, Oats, Barley, etc., is tagged, showing our purity and germination test, also the month in which the test was made. Is there another firm in this country offering you as good protection?
7. In buying Dibble's Farm Seeds, you are assured of getting the highest grade obtainable. Take Alfalfa, Clover and Grass Seed for instance. There are five grades of these seeds, each above 97 per cent purity which will conform to the New York laws. Dibble never buys nor handles but just one quality, and that above 99.50 per cent—the best money will buy.
8. Dibble's Farm Seeds are northern grown, full of vitality, hardy and vigorous, and adapted to the Northern and Eastern States. We do not handle cheap southern or foreign seeds that are not adapted to our climate. Southern or foreign-grown Alfalfa seed is offered at several dollars less per bushel than we pay for our Northern D. B. Brand, but it will not stand our northern winters. Southern Seed Corn looks nice, grows well, but will not produce ears in our Northern States. Hundreds of our customers have written us that Dibble's Northern-grown Seed Potatoes have doubled their crops.
9. Dibble's Prices are usually lower than the same quality of Seed can be purchased for elsewhere, as we have no overhead expenses, own our own Seed Farms, Warehouses, etc., have no rent to pay, and are satisfied with a just and reasonable profit.
10. In addition to surrounding our customers with every possible protection against poor seeds by buying only the highest grade obtainable and testing every lot in our own Seed Laboratory, we sell Dibble's Farm Seeds on a ten-days' money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee, subject to any test any customer may make or wish to have made within ten days after the seeds come into his possession.

In wartime, buy only what Farm Seeds you need. Do not experiment. Purchase only time-tried, proven varieties of the highest possible quality. The best is the cheapest. Dibble's Farm Seeds are the best grade obtainable.

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